NO: 92-1952

(3)

Supreme Court, U.S.
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IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER TERM 1992

THOMAS M. READ,
Petitioner

vs.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Respondent

***

AN AMICUS CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF A PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI, SUPREME COURT DOCKET NO: 92-1952

***

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A BRIEF IN AMICUS CURIAE
IN SUPPORT OF MR. READ'S PETITION

a. Introduction.

On June 7, 1993, Thomas M. Read filed a PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI to a Decision entered by the U.S. Court of Appeals For the Federal Circuit, affirming a lower court dismissal of his Civil RICO complaint, and additionally attacking Mr. Read with allegations that his appeal was "frivolous as filed and frivolous as argued" and that he "persists in abusing the judicial process with repetitive filings without any arguable merit ...".[1]

Ten persons knowledgeable of Mr. Read's premise for filing his petition, and believing that the allegations of wrongdoing in his circumstances are directly representative of abuses in their own particular cases, have each prepared their respective statements in support of Read's Petition. Those statements comprise the 22 pages of the Appendix to this brief.

The motive of the contributors to this document is that each one of them is profoundly outraged as an American Citizen, at such manner of abuses by federal courts and their appointees, as described by Mr. Read in his Petition. Clearly as evidenced by the litany of federal court decisions without a trial and in utter disregard of a jury determination in his favor, is the manner of federal abuse that reflects the like experiences of the contributors, and that must be immediately terminated. This nation has been founded upon certain principles of servitude by its government to its people. Amongst those principles is the individual's absolute right to bring a civil complaint of wrongdoing before a

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1 See Petition App. 1-3

jury of his peers, in all matters arising under the common law, where the damages exceed twenty dollars.

It is by this mode of redress that violence is arrested and made a manner of conduct that is lawfully punished by our laws. However, if civil redress is to be barred to this nation's citizenry upon the whim and caprice of those whom are directly or indirectly served by its denial, then anarchy shall ultimately reign in place of the rule of law. The contributors to this Amicus Curiae are each terribly concerned that their own allegations of official wrongdoing, each alleged to have been perpetrated in excess of governing official authority, are likewise constructively mooted by judicial indifference to the Constitutional origins of power to both federal and state courts.

b. Purpose of V.I.C.T.R.E.

The underlying function of V.I.C.T.R.E. is to piece together a network of understanding and ultimate consensus of direction toward solution of personal crisis that may be created by violations of individual private rights. These violations are the root of immense damages to growing numbers of our society. The wounds inflicted by the abusers not only destroy the financial base of innocent citizens, but they destroy the targeted individual's ability to meaningfully contribute to society.

At the heart of this endeavor is network of mutual contributors' efforts to bring the Supreme Court of the United States in touch with the threatened psychic underpinning of the American citizen, as it is tied to each citizen's constitutionally protected rights that it depends upon. The contributors urge the Court to observe the condition of peril imposed upon the basic freedoms that Americans are taught are their birthright,

and to acknowledge the jeopardy imposed upon the public trust that results from the realization that those fundamental safeguards necessary for a healthy, productive life -- are missing!

All the contributors, whose words make up this Amicus Curiae, have been denied due process of law and further traumatized by the mean and oppressive actions of those who serve under an oath to protect a fair and civilized system of justice.

In some cases, the great stress imposed upon the individual, or upon an individual's family unit, has led to death or dysfunctional impairment by stress induced stroke, heart damage, and gastric disorders. As the medical community continues to learn of the inter-relationship between emotional stress and the body's auto immune system, there are direct correlations developed between the unavoidable stress imposed by the acts committed by federal abusers and other diseases, such as certain cancers, Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome, and a multitude of stress induced mental disorders that may be triggered by the resulting depression.

All have suffered from *Post Traumatic Stress Disorder*[2]. It is a cumulative type of trauma wherein the victim, having experienced a primary problem, turns to the court for relief and protection. Chemical changes occur in a subject's brain when it experiences a profound sense of helplessness in the face of the jeopardy imposed by its then-to-fore protective system (the courts) functioning in an organized manner against it. It is an emotional state beyond the point of rage, and manifested by an implosive condition in which mental illness

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2 **Diagnostic And Statistical Manual Of Mental Disorders**. 3rd Rev., American Psychiatric Associon, publisher (1987). Chapter on Anxiety Disorders, pages 247-250. IFBN 0-89042-018-1.

flourishes. As a therapist, Karen Huffer has observed a middle class epidemic of this condition, that has been imposed by the legal system in both state and federal courts. The condition so imposed has been tagged: "Legal Abuse Syndrome".

One of the V.I.C.T.R.E. supporters suffers from lupus, a condition that is greatly aggravated by the stress imposed by the destruction of her sizable solvent estate by the Northern California bankruptcy system.

V.I.C.T.R.E. exists to provide a forum for those in need of assistance, and those capable of assisting, to meet and find self empowerment from the group. Each supporter of V.I.C.T.R.E. is both a contributor and a beneficiary. The individual mentioned above who suffers from lupus, is quite knowledgeable in the area of credit recovery and Real Estate mortgage financing, and has freely offered her assistance to any persons in need. One Doctor in Northern California, and another in Texas, have extended their office's medical services to the destitute targets of the federal abusers, and have upon occasion been the only means of medical contact by the individuals served, due to their minimal resources. Some members have acquired limited pro se legal knowledge relating to use of a law library and procedures within the court systems, and have shared their knowledge with others in need. Still others have maintained files upon the abusers, and through private investigations of their own, have been the principals instrumental in exposing the criminal nature of the wrongdoing Mr. Read addresses in his civil complaint.[3]

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[3] Contributer Sandy Brick (App. 1-2) and her late husband John, were a major source of information (from the roughly 80,000 records they acquired) for Anthony Sousa, the U.S. Trustee who successfully prosecuted the infamous Charles Duck. Sandy has obtained a certificate as a paralegal in California, and has assisted many individuals to both understand the otherwise incomprehensible system of treachery

Generally, it is a universal truth that the federal courts, the Department of Justice, state and local law enforcement agencies and courts, and municipal relief organizations, all ignore the decimation perpetrated upon the federally targeted individuals that V.I.C.T.R.E. attempts to serve. The ultimate measure of V.I.C.T.R.E.'s success, shall be its dissolution for want of a continuing need to exist. That event may be materially shortened in time if this court shall grant the particular petition that Mr. Read has submitted in READ V. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and determines that the answer to Mr. Read's questions is in each case "yes".

There are many more who are materially assisting Mr. Read than those who have contributed to this document. All those involved are aware that the chances of this Court granting the petition are remote given the high number of petitions submitted, and that even if the Court should grant the petition, that the people of this society may be greatly surprised to learn that this Court would determine a "no" response to one or more of Mr. Read's questions presented.

Even if the Court should determine that one or all of the three questions presented requires a "no" answer, all who are concerned with supporting Mr. Read desire this Court to state it so. Each is deeply aggrieved at the nature of similar abuses in its own circumstances within the five judicial districts in three separate federal judicial circuits that span our continent, in this case.

All those involved particularly support Mr. Read, because his is a case where he was not a debtor or a creditor to an estate under title 11. His only relationship

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confronting hapless debtors and creditors and to further put in place the defensive blocks that have been discovered to frustrate the stream of thefts underway in an individual case.

to bankruptcy was that his family was targeted by court appointees of the now notorious Eureka/Santa Rosa bankruptcy ring. Alone, he fought those who used their federal powers against his family, and beat them in the trial resulted from their abuse of law where they sought to use fraudulent legal process and coercive false complaints as an extortion tool against him.

After Read prevailed in the only trial conducted, it took the six judges he named in his Civil RICO complaint, the trial court judge, and the U.S. Court of Appeals For The Federal Circuit, "per curium", each and every one either ignoring or misstating the issues of his two post judgment complaints, to so ripen this case as to warrant this high court's attention. If Read is not allowed to present his case to the demanded jury, then each other of his supporters knows that in their own cases, remedy must be obtained outside the courts and the laws of this nation, heretofore believed to be the only acceptable means of remedy.

c. Psychological Impact Of Official Abuse.

The horrifying impact upon ordinary persons by misuse of official process to wrongfully deprive it of property and to impress official control over its free will (its constitutionally protected liberty), cannot be over-emphasized. One supporter of V.I.C.T.R.E. has been in court on the same case for 42 years! This circumstance is an abomination of justice, and if our federal government is so callus, so self protective, that it cannot observe the simple truth that this individual had far more to contribute to society in its out of court capacity as a normally functioning human being, then reasonable men must question the legitimacy of our federal government.

As frightening a prospect as this circumstance may pose, each of his supporters is in turn deserving of

the answer to Read's questions. Although his supporters are generally debtors in cases under title 11, none of them has ever renounced its citizenship. None has committed any offense to society warranting suspension of its First, Fifth, Seventh or Tenth Amendment, constitutionally protected rights, and each and every one of his supporters desperately wishes to be able to present the facts of its case to its own respective jury, and to have that sacred fact finder determine the facts and the applicable law to the circumstances created by those facts so determined.

Each of Read's supporters recognizes the congressional power to interfere with contracts, but none of his supporters has otherwise waived its private right to life, liberty, or property, protected by the Fifth Amendment, and apart from the actual debt that may be owed to another. Yet these are the fundamental issues that are common to each of the contributors to this Amicus Curiae. Each claims that federal officers and agents, in complete disregard of their fiduciary and professional ethical codes, has literally stolen millions of dollars from them that is far beyond that which was the actual liability each supporter possessed.

Like Read, each supporter has substantial evidence to present to their respective intended trier of fact, to develop its own proof of unlawful self-serving indulgence by court appointees, in utter and complete disregard of their respective fiduciary standards of care.

Like Read, each supporter simply wishes to go to its respective court of law, be allowed to present this evidence in a proceeding that is strictly policed by its judge to insure impartiality along with psychological safety, and allow the designated fact finder (not the judge in a jury case) to determine the facts of the case,

the applicable law to the circumstances, and the remedy to completely repair any proved damages.

It is the determined will of the federal courts in the Second, Fifth, Ninth, and Federal Circuits that are known to Read and his supporters, by means of judicial tampering with submitted evidence and intimidation of witness/litigants and their attorneys through brow beating, threats of sanction, and sanctions, that has prevented Read and in their respective separate circumstances -- his supporters, from having their day in court.

d. Are Allegations Of Judicial Evidence Tampering Well Founded?

Supporters Vincent and Sophie Germano (App. 8 & 9) have pointed out a statement by Professor Monroe Freedman[4], expressing his disdain for judges who engage in admitted "disingenuous" statements upon the decisions they write. Of compelling significance to Mr. Read's case brought forward, is the fact that the quotation cited by Mr. and Mrs. Germano appeared in the November 19, 1990, edition of Legal Times, in Mr. Freedman's monthly column, Cases and Controversies, and was specifically addressed to the admissions of the judges of the Federal Circuit. Mr. Freedman continued in his column to describe the backdrop of the statement Mr. and Mrs. Germano have cited, as follows:

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[4] Monroe Freedman is the Howard Lichtenstein Distinguished Professor of Legal Ethics at Hofstra University Law School. Amongst his contributions he is the author of **Understanding Lawyers' Ethics**. Matthew Bender & Co. (1990), and is featured monthly in **Legal Times**. in his column **Cases and Controversies**.

> "When I made that statement last year[5] in an address to the Seventh Annual Judicial Conference of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, there were some unexpected reactions. What was not unexpected was that lawyers expressed strong agreement. What took me aback was the comment of one federal appellate judge who said, "*you don't know the half of it.*" A second appeals Judge protested that outright lying was rare, but acknowledged that "*disingenuous statements of the facts*" are commonplace. That struck me as a singularly inadequate defense of the integrity of our judiciary by one of its own."

Read's petition alleges exactly the same tactics by certain federal judicial officers form the basis of his Civil RICO complaint. Moreover, Read's appeal to the same Federal Circuit, and its responsive and unprovoked hostile language, attacking Read for coming to court with his complaint, accusing him of "abusing the judicial process", when it is clear (as the respective noses upon their honorable faces) that a prior jury had determined equities inopposite, and that actually it was Read who had been abused by this judicial process, makes a compelling prima facie argument for this Court to review Read's case.

An even further impetus should move this Court toward granting Read's Petition, by recollection of the Chief Justice, Mr. Rehnquist, that he, personally, addressed the American Bankruptcy Institute, on May

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5 The Seventh Annual Judicial Conference of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, was held in 1989.

12, 1992, where he related almost verbatim the laundry list of bankruptcy court appointee abuses found in Chapter Four of **America: What Went Wrong**.[6], entitled **"The Lucrative Business Of Bankruptcy"**. In conclusion of his address to the American Bankruptcy Institute, Chief Justice Rehnquist admonished the members of the Institute to better police themselves, and to cease such manner of activity.

Clearly those involved at the judicial level as well as those in the Department of Justice defending such manner of wrongdoing, either missed the message of the Chief Justice, or some fear may have smiled, winked, and gone back to business as usual. This is indisputably the circumstance in Read's case, since the District Court dismissal of matters on point with the manner of concerns expressed by the Chief Justice occurred in just under sixty days after Chief Justice Rehnquist delivered his address, and the Federal Circuit decision followed 10 months later!

How do the innocent targets of outrageous judicial abuse manage to ever heal the damages done by those with power over an individual's protection system?

Certainly it is not suggested that the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court is simply paying "disingenuous" lip service to placate an increasingly and greatly angered public; therefore, we witness that his admonitions are given the same reaction of arrogant and overt disobedience that is given to Read's Petition-cited Constitutional provisions and federal statutory authorities. In either case, only this court, and obviously not the Circuit, district, or bankruptcy courts, and profoundly not the American Bankruptcy Institute, has

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6 By Donald L. Barlett and James B. Steele. Pulitzer Prize winning reporters of the Philadelphia Inquirer. and Published by **Andrews and McMeel**. of Kansas City.

the final authority to correct a problem that may well rank above private organized crime in the amount of money and human destruction it imposes.

In its hearing upon the U.S. Trustee program, held November 6, 1991[7], the House Subcommittee on Economic and Commercial Law, in a statement by Rep. Jack Brooks, reported that the American bankruptcy system oversees $26 billion ($26,000,000,000.00) in private assets administered by 2,000 private trustees, annually. Application of 4th grade division reveals that each trustee manages on average, $13 million in estate assets. In actual practice (not disclosed in the scope of the hearing) only a handful of trustees and their law firms (referred to as "employees" in the report) control the greater percentage of that massive amount of individual wealth.

A spin-off of that November 1991 hearing was the order by the Subcommittee Chairman, Rep. Brooks, to the General Accounting Office to conduct an investigation of the allegations of wrongdoing by private trustees and their employees, in conjunction with an investigation into the competency of those administering the U.S. Trustee program, and determine the status of the integrity of the system in view of the considered charges of gross misconduct. Although the report was requested by Rep. Brooks in "... the Spring of next year" (1992), it was finally submitted in January 1993.[8]

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7 **United States Trustee Program**. Hearing Before House Subcommittee On Economic and Commercial Law. 102d Congress. Serial No. 61. November 6. 1991. See Petitioner Appendix 54-66.

8 See: GAO Report to the Chairman. Subcommittee on Economic and Commercial Law. Committee on the Judiciary. House of Representatives. **BANKRUPTCY TRUSTEES, Oversight Improved, But Extent of Trustee Fraud Is Unknown**. January 1993. GAO/GGD-93-54.

Even though the report was inconclusive, it observed that substantial fraud exists in the American bankruptcy system, and that there is no constructive oversight in place to even monitor its extent. In short, there exists a condition of complete chaos relating to the system's capability to manage the code created administrators of bankruptcy estates, under title 11.

CONCLUSION

Read's Petition asks this Court to review an unusually clear and well documented sequence of events that span the past thirteen years. The events complained of all originate in the minds and deeds of federal judicial officers and their duly appointed private officers of their courts. Read and his wife were innocent of any wrongdoing -- at any time. Yet, their lives, fortune, and personal character, have been ruthlessly attacked in a clearly apparent attempt to conceal the wrongdoing by those empowered with federal authority who abused their entrusted official capacity.

Additionally, the supporters of V.I.C.T.R.E. ask this Court to closely review Read's case. His complaints are the complaints of several thousands of honest citizens caught up in a corrupt system of manipulation, larceny, extortion, and possibly even involving murder.

A legitimate system of justice cannot await another opportunity to address these profound issues. The time is now. This Court, having been urged by so many herein to affirm or deny the strict meaning of the constitutional provisions Read has cited, must not ignore its role to the public upon such a widespread and well known manner of federal corruption.

Along with Read, each supporter of V.I.C.T.R.E. asks this Court to detail in precise and doable terms, the approach an individual (even when represented pro se)

must take to bring his civil case involving documented judicial abuse of federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rules of the Bankruptcy Court, Rules of Appellate Procedure, federal statutes, and Constitutional provisions, to court for the singular purpose of individual redress of the wrongs claimed.

July 5, 1993
Statement Supporting
THOMAS M. READ vs. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

I, Sandra J. Brick, was a Debtor and Victim of the Bankruptcy system of the Northern District of California during the period of 1979 through 1983. The trustee involved in the pilfering and embezzlement of our estate was the infamous Charles Duck.

With due diligence and with the aide of many others, my husband and I were able to accumulate enough evidence to warrant an indictment of and a plea of guilty of one Charles Duck. Further investigative work, over the past thirteen years, into the activities of Messrs. Judge Connolly Brown (deceased), Judge Alan Jaroslovsky, Attorney Philip Arnot, Charles Duck and other high powered law firms too numerous to name have revealed the continuing rape of bankrupt estates in the Northern District of California that financially have benefited only Federal Bankruptcy Court officials and their agents.

Our estate was valued at $2 million dollars in assets and less than $500,000 in liabilities when we were falsely coerced by Charles Duck's class-mate, childhood friend, and co-conspiratory attorney Philip Arnot to seek reorganization in the bankruptcy system.

As a result, my husband, in his late years and I in my mid years, were reduced to minimal social security and county aide after forty-five years of hard work. We were left, as others were, in the position of never being

able to re-coop, re-group or start over because of our age factors.

During the past thirteen years of research we have painfully discovered the following:

1. We were and have been denied the right to redress.
2. The right to due process.
3. The wrongful taking of property by Federal Court Officers and agents.
4. The fraudulent protection of wrongdoing by the Judiciary.
5. The systematic violation of oath of office and fiduciary duty by the courts and the bankruptcy court insiders.

Mr. Thomas Read's Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court, docketed case number 92-1952, has merit and represents a network of victims through out this country who believe that their Constitutional Rights to redress and due process have been violated. That they have been denied their legal heritage as guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

This Court must take serious consideration in granting Mr. Read's Petition for Writ of Certiorari in order to serve the society that has come knocking to its door.

/s/_____

Sandra J. Brick and also for John I. Brick (Deceased)
P.O. Box 5740
Santa Rosa, Ca 95402
707/575-3464

DECLARATION OF WILLIAM J. CONNOLLY IN SUPPORT OF THE PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES BY THOMAS M. READ vs THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DOCKET NO; 92-1952

The above petition asks one simple question in three different ways: "Does the individual possess the right to redress?" It is ludicrous to have to ask the Supreme Court of the United States this question but it has become necessary because of the blatant abuses heaped upon private persons by governmental employees and their agents.

The corruption in the bankruptcy courts is particularly rampant and is nation wide. I filed for "protection" under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code with the totally naive notion that the bankruptcy laws were in place to protect the individual from his creditors while he organized his affairs in order to discharge his obligations in an orderly manner without destroying his estate.

The court appointed a trustee who immediately confiscated all bank accounts, credit cards and income properties leaving my wife and me destitute. I was worth five or six million dollars at time of filing and only owed $900,000.00. **My estate has always been solvent!** The trustee could have discharged by creditors within six weeks of being appointed but has kept the Chapter 11 case open for over five years.

The trustee immediately and systematically dismantled by assets and sold them for under market values. Not once was I consulted regarding how I intended to operate my affairs in order to discharge my obligations. To the contrary, the trustee deliberately destroyed my business affairs and sold my properties leaving me with no way to continue making a living.

The trustee caused some ten to twelve federal marshalls to evict me from my home of 35 years with only the clothes on my back leaving me without a domicile or a living allowance in order to obtain same. I have been relegated to food stamps and have no place to live. My wife of forty years passed away under this terrible stress and abuse and I am dysfunctional as a result of a nervous breakdown, high blood pressure, severe arithmea and severe circulation problems.

The court has continually denied my any living allowance stating that there is not enough money in the estate. Yet the court has overseen the rape of my estate for the benefit of the trustee, her attorneys, her accountants and other various agents she has hired. The trustee and her agents has filed law suits against KTVU, Channel 2 for airing their investigation into this corruption. They have filed a frivolous lawsuit against me which was dismissed. The have filed lawsuits against my three sons which cost the estate $400,000.00 to pursue and blackmailed my sons into settling or they would continue to cause them more and more attorney fees.

To date this corruption has generated about $1,500,000.00 for these people. All this with the full knowledge and approval of the court. If this activity

were perpetrated by a bank, the government would have some people in prison. This corruption by government agents must be redressable by private persons.

Dated: June 30, 1993

/s/_____

William J. Connolly
4773 Sonoma Hwy.
Santa Rosa, CA 95409

STATEMENT SUPPORTING
THOMAS M. READ vs. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Re: Supreme Court Docket No. 92-1952, Request for leave to file an Amicus Curiae

That we ROBERT L. DENNIE and DOLLY M. DENNIE filed a Chapter 13 Bankruptcy on the 8-27-85, in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of Nevada, Case No. BK-S-85-01264-LBR, that ITT Consumer Financial Corporation foreclosed on the Dennies' property in question on the 8-28-85, that Adversary Proceeding No. 900031 was filed as a result.

That said case went to trial on January 27, 28 and 29, 1992, that Amended Judgment was entered on about the 4-16-92, that the court awarded the Dennie's damages of 4500.00 dollars and attorney fees, that the court also awarded ITT attorney fees and cost, whereas the court found that ITT willfully violated the Stay, that U.S. Bankruptcy Code and Case Law mandate that the Debtor be awarded attorney fees for willful violation of Automatic Stay.

Further, the Dennie's cash award of $500.00 dollars, wasn't pursuant to current Case Law, that it was held in In re Abrams, 127 B.F. 239 (9th Cir. BAP (1991) that damages of $1,500.00 dollars was awarded to the Abrams for Creditor's refusal to turn over property of the estate to Debtor for several days, that in the instant case the Creditor refused to turnover property of the estate for approximately 5 years, that in direct proportion the cash award would exceed $200,000.00

dollars, that said award is pursuant to Title 11 U.S.C. SSS 542.

That whereas the Bankruptcy Court found in favor of the Dennie's allegations that ITT willfully violated the Automatic Stay, and awarded damages of $500.00 dollars and attorney fees, the Dennie's has never received a cent, further the court awarded ITT attorney fees and cost, which would cost the Dennie's thousands.

That the Bankruptcy Court Judge in our case, Judge Linda B. Riegle, awarded the Amended Judgment to the Dennies "that is the Dennie's wond the law suit", but the cash award wasn't pursuant to Case Law "Due Process," further Judge Riegle awarded attorney fees and cost to the Creditor for violating 11 U.S.C. §542 and 11 U.S.C. §362(h), that said violations extended for an approximate 5 year period.

That problems expressed in READ v. U.S. of A. appear to ask the crucial questions, which is do we in fact have a right to redress and due process when such rights are abused in the court.

That we have read and understand Mr. Read's Petition to the U.S. Supreme Court, Docket No. 92-1952, and we respectfully petition the United States Supreme Court to grant the said Petition.

Dated this 30 day of June, 1993.

Sign/s/_____ and /s/_____

ROBERT L. DENNIE DOLLY M. DENNIE

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF HARRIS

AFFIDAVIT

COMES NOW THE UNDERSIGNED AFFIANTS, under oath, and state the following in support of Thomas M. Read vs. United States of America.

Affiants express our sincere appreciation to Thomas M. Read for petitioning the United States Supreme Court for Writ of Certiorari in case #92-1952: We too, are similarly victimized by the Court justice system which we believe adversely affects citizens throughout our very troubled nation.

In our case, our own legal council, their bar association and member employees of State and Federal law enforcement agencies, colluded with concert acting Judges in allowing extortionary bankers to evade jury trial to seize our business and property and continue evading trial on the merits of those frauds, from Jan. 4, 1985 to the present time.

The looting of our estate was not limited to the federal bankruptcy court: Those bankruptcy crimes were compounded by attorneys and Judge in the federal district court action: The reason for the denial of our compelling Briefs in State and Federal Appellate Courts by (unpublished) Opinion is best said by Monroe Freedman, a Howard Lichtenstein Distinguished Professor of Legal Ethics at Hofstra University Law School who states in part:

..."I have had my fill of judicial opinions that bear no relationship to cases that were filed and argued. I am tired of opinions that falsify the facts of the case and that disingenuously use or omit the legal precedent."

The honorable professor wrote another Horror story by Professor Anthony D'Amato, who states, in part: "The Illinois Supreme Court committed an outright fraud." (Legal Times, Nov. 19, 1990)

Congressman Brooks' News Release of Nov. 6, 1991, cites additional reasons why we, like many more Americans, are prevented from exercising inalienable rights to redress those frauds. The American Court system is politicized and affected by conflicts of interests, cronyism etc..

It is our opinion that unless people affected by such corruption, organize in a national association such as "Victre", Los Vegas, NV 89102, Americans will continue to be deprived of their Constitutional Rights by officials sworn to serve the people.

July 1, 1993. Affients

/s/_____

Vincent and Sophie Germano
610 Masters Way
Kingwood, Texas 77339
(713) 358-1505

Statement in Support of THOMAS M. READ vs. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Supreme Court Docket No. 92-1952

July 4, 1993

I, James D. Huffer and I, Karin D. Huffer, debtors in the Ninth Circuit and with our case still open in the Federal Bankruptcy Court in Las Vegas, Nevada, urge the Supreme Court to hear and to respond to the issues of due process and right to redress as put forth in Thomas Read's action for Writ of Certiorari. We believe that Thomas Read's case brings to the proper forum an issue that is of critical concern to a large population of Americans who have attempted to use their courts for settlement of disputes or resolution of problems and have found that their rights to be heard in fair and safe court were not available to them.

In our case, we came to the Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Court in which Judge Robert Clive Jones presided. We had and still have a solvent estate. We needed to reorganize in order to strengthen our estate and to cope with business pressure created by our lender. Once our Chapter 11 was filed, our efforts at implementing our plant were interfered with and our rights to the use of this court as a business tool were denied to us. We were forced into Chapter 7 liquidation and at this time only fraudulent creditors have been serviced by the trustee, her attorney and the judge. Creditors have also been denied their rights to be paid according to the law and our plant.

As a result of this judicial "gang rape" of ourselves, our creativity has shut down, our

contributions to society are limited and our economic devastation has spread to our creditors and all who depended on us. We find ourselves among thousands suffering from the same type of abuse of the Bankruptcy system and other court systems wherein the officers of the court, lawyers, judges, trustees and their appointees treat the court as their private enterprise. In the halls of our judiciary, our demise was sport. The opposing team of insiders laughed at us as they perjured, defrauded and denied our rights. We spent ten years fighting for our rights, spent $140,000 in legal fees and had our seventh attorney quit on us because he had exhausted all funds. This was compounded by the judge dismissing our lawsuit against the lender without hearing a word of its merits and continuing to allow non creditors to file motions to take properties, paying amounts so low as to "shock the conscience" of the community. We then faced the critical condition of our judiciary and how unprepared the average and ordinary American is for the pain administered by our protective judicial system. We were homeless, broke, suffering from Post Traumatic Disorder, and unable to pay deserving creditors, while we had a provable $5,000,000 estate with $2,000,000 in debts. The judge refused to look at our proof or to determine values on any of our properties.

I've written a book to help others deal with the emotional damage inflicted by the courts. This is a truly preventable mental health epidemic that I've witnessed worsening in my past twenty years in private practice as a marriage and family therapist. The judiciary on the one hand has committed to victims rights and greater sensitivity in the courts. On the other, it must see and hear all facets of victimization by our courts. Thomas M. Read's case speaks for all of us who have felt the

betrayals by our own judiciary. He has defined it, researched it thoroughly and refined the issues to the common error of today's courts. They simply are not open to the ordinary American who comes in good faith to find his due process of law and right to redress. Without a fair and safe court we will have madness in our country.

We respectfully request that this court observe the importance of this Writ of Certiorari to protect our civilized method of solving problems and ensure that each American's birthright to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness is protected.

Sincerely,

James D. Huffer

Karin D. Huffer
3104 Plaza de Ernesto
Las Vegas, NV 89102
(702)876-2461

Statement supporting
THOMAS M. READ vs. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Re: Supreme Court Docket No: 92-1952, Request to Supreme Court to GRANT CERTIORARI.

My name is John L. Johnston. I am a seventy-one year old retired trucker. I worked at the Nevada Test Site from 1960 to 1972 and had a Q-Clearance.

I later started my own trucking company and upon turning sixty-five in 1986, I leased my company to two of my employees. When they would not pay me, I started repossession in 1987. The case was in Nevada State District Court, Case #A264667.

I was forced into Chapter 11 Bankruptcy, BK-90-1317, on April 23, 1990, and the same debtors from my state court case filed nearly $700,000.00 in false claims against me, claiming to be creditors instead of debtors. They filed to convert me to Chapter 7 and liquidate.

The trustee, attorneys and judges have destroyed me. I had 1.1 million net worth when I filed bankruptcy and now cannot even buy health insurance for my wife.

I have read and understand Mr. Read's petition to the U.S. Supreme Court, Docket No: 92-1952, and on behalf of myself and several others who have also read Mr. Read's petition, request this Court to GRANT the subject petition.

A sad state of affairs exists when it is safer to walk streets filled with thugs and carry a pocket full of

money, than it is to go into a courtroom with attorneys and judges.

June 30, 1993

/s/_____

John L. Johnston
3958 El Segundo Ave.
Las Vegas, Nevada 89121
(702) 457-1555

Statement Supporting
THOMAS M. READ vs. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

We, Charles George Milden and Susan Patricia Milden, debtors in the Central District of California, U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Santa Ana, California herewith expresses concurrence with Petitioner Thomas M. Read in his action for Writ of Certiorari to the Unites States Supreme Court in docketed Case No. 92-1952. We believe there is widespread problem that citizens of the United States of America being denied due process and basic Constitutional protections within the U.S. Bankruptcy Courts.

In our personal bankruptcy, we have experienced many of the same transgressions of our Constitutional rights which are raised in READ vs. U.S. of A., . In our case, we sought Chapter 11 protection while awaiting trial in a California State Court action. On a motion of the U.S. Trustee, we were denied counsel in the State Court action, converted to Chapter 7 and our estate squandered by a Chapter 7 Trustee. The Chapter 7 Trustee then settled our State Court action for a cent-on-the-dollar with the adversary to our estate. When we objected, the presiding Article I Bankruptcy Judge told us that we waived our Constitutional rights the day we filed bankruptcy.

Can American citizens be defrauded out of property, defamed in the process, then when they seek redress in Court, be litigated into bankruptcy? Then

while in bankruptcy have a representative of the U.S. government deny them legal counsel, have a trustee appointed by the U.S. government systematically erode their estate? Then have the trustee enter into a settlement agreement with the adversary of their estate which compromises the citizens' rights to life, liberty and property? Our experience has been YES!

We believe that the U.S. Bankruptcy Courts have denied us and other citizens of the United States our rights, to life, liberty, property, due process and rights to trial by jury -- all inalienable rights granted under the Constitution of the United States of America. Rights that must be reaffirmed by this Court's ruling in Read vs. U.S. of A.

July 4, 1993 /s/_____

Charles George Milden
18032 Lemon Drive C-149
Yorba Linda, CA 92686
(714) 960-6658

July 4, 1993 /s/_____

Susan Patricia Milden
18032 Lemon Drive C-149
Yorba Linda, CA 92686
(714) 960-6658

Statement Supporting
THOMAS M. READ vs. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, Charles Blake Walker, debtor in the Southern District of Texas U.S. Courts Houston wish to express concurrence with Petitioner Thomas M. Read in his action for Writ of Certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court in docketed case number 92-1952 and would state that I believe there is a widespread problem accessing our Courts for redress, due process, and the various basic Constitutional safeguards. The problem expressed in READ v. U.S. of A. appears to ask the crucial question, which is do we in fact have a right to redress and due process when such rights are abused in the courts.

In my case, I sought to reorganize in bankruptcy from abuses in a Harris County Texas Divorce matter and ended up with my children kidnapped, my estate looted, incarceration, professional ruination, and a $500,000 life insurance policy being placed on my life. Both the Divorce and Bankruptcy Courts worked in tandem to bring about an outcome worse than fiction.

In trying to take appeal I have encountered a close-knit group within both the State and Federal Judiciary who actively protect trial court wrongdoing. the underlying scheme to loot my estate and ruin me should be redressable before a jury no matter if the participants are judges, attorneys, court clerical personnel or whomever. Note that when the problem includes Court insiders it is worse because it is a violation of oath of office and fiduciary duty.

In conclusion I would like to know if we actually have Constitutional rights to redress and due process or has our legal heritage in America been reduced to hollow slogans with no substance.

June 25, 1993/s/_____

Charles Blake Walker
P.O. Box 1962
Houston, TX 77251
713/498-1681

IN SUPPORT OF NO. 92-1952
IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER TERM 1992

THOMAS M. READ,
Petitioner
vs
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Respondents

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

I am familiar with Tom Read's case and his petition for certiorari and I, myself, have gone through a horrendous protracted legal battle. The courts have stripped me of my property and everything that I have worked for all my life.

I am, however, not a loser which is always the first response from the lips of lawyers. It should be obvious to the Supreme Court that the American Judicial System is dysfunctional. We, the people, are denied fairness in the courts, especially if our adversaries are of the legal profession.

In my case, my adversaries were allowed to defame me and steal from me with the court giving a helping hand denying me a right to fair trial in the presence of a fair judge.

I grew up in my uncle's home in Germany, Supreme Court Justice Alexander Niedner. I was taught the doctrines of honesty, decency and I prided myself to

go to bed every night sleeping well because I never lied. That probably was my biggest mistake.

American lawyers have shown me how contemptuous they are of human rights, the hard-earned dollar, honesty and integrity. The courts will grant us no relief for wrong doings of the attorneys. Because we are lay persons, we become secondary citizens in the judicial system treated with disrespect for our feelings. The more innocent the victim caught in the judicial system, the more outrageous becomes the lawyer's character assassination on the individuals, their families and friends. The lawyers first emotionally destroy their victims and then the stealing becomes easy because they now have the judge's ear.

I am outraged that I gave up my perfectly good German Constitution for a Constitution that is now under attack by its own lawmakers. In the 1920's my uncle tried a German President for corruption and my uncle became a hero. I am proud of my family. I am sick of what I have had to endure because of my high standards of work ethics and honesty toward my fellow citizens. I am n upright citizen without even a traffic violation to my name.

If the courts don't want to be there for the people, they should have the decency to make an open announcement that we, the people, have no more rights in the courts and that, henceforth, the legal profession will conduct the peoples' business behind closed doors over lunches between lawyers and judges.

Name Withheld upon request of writer because of concern there may be federal reprisal.

July 3, 1993

To whom it may concern:

We join in support of Thomas M. Read, Petitioner, in his petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

We filed Chapter 11 bankruptcy in November 1982, in Greensboro, North Carolina. Debtors Clift C. Lane and Dorothy P. Lane and their 19 affiliated corporations (thereafter referred to as "Lane"). Case No. B-82-02012 C-11 through -82-02031 C-11

I allege the Courts did not follow the Laws as written in many instances. Due to limited space, I cannot mention all of these but if our case is fairly looked at, it will not be necessary to see them all.

John Peterson of Greensboro was our Court appointed examiner. He was also Chairman of a 3 man panel provided for in our reorganization plan. This panel was to take over management of our company if we defaulted. We defaulted and were in the process of getting bids for the sale of our entire company which was valued at around $50,000,000.00 above all debt. The Plan call for the 3 man panel to take over management until I finished sale of the Company within six weeks. Examiner and panel member, John Peterson met and conspired with my attorneys. They drew up a 50 page take-over agreement. This agreement (without my knowledge) gave ownership rather than management to Examiner John Peterson and the other two panel members. Attorney Jerry Tart (now a Greensboro

Bankruptcy Judge) and my lead Attorney, Bill Sullivan (a Harvard Law graduate and so called Bankruptcy Expert), were two of the attorneys supposedly representing my interest.

As Court appointed Examiner, John Peterson was a fiduciary and could not legally acquire the property of the principal. Under the criminal code, they also violated 18 U.S.C. §152, §153 and §154. These laws clearly state Mr. Peterson violates criminal law if he buys, sells or profits from the Bankruptcy Estate. Mr. Peterson has profited several million dollars. The Courts have evaded and ignored these laws along with many other laws we allege to have been broken.

Each justice or judge of the United States shall take the following oath or affirmation before performing the duties of his office: "I, _____ _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as _____ according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God."